International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)

Key features

Type of organisation: Trans-governmental network

Charter/Constitution: Bill 243/1987/Quebec National Assembly/ An act respecting the International Organization of Securities Commission. Headquarters Agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the International Organization of Securities Commissions published in the Spanish B.O.E. (official bulletin) on 17 December 2011, www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2011-19646

Membership (July 2016):

- Nature: Representatives from capital market regulators, IOs, self-regulatory organisations and other affiliate members
- Number: 126 ordinary members, 20 associate members and 65 affiliate members

Year of establishment: 1983

Headquarters: Madrid, Spain

Secretariat staff: 30 (2016)

Total budget: EUR 5.5 million (2016)

Type of activity: Research and risk identification, standard-setting and developing guidance, promoting and monitoring implementation, capacity building, co-operation and information exchange, collaboration and engagement with other IOs

Sectors of activity: Security markets, derivatives markets, financial markets

Webpage: www.iosco.org

Members

Ordinary members from: Albania, Alberta, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of), Brazil, British Columbia, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cayman Islands, Central Africa, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia (Republic of), Cyprus (Republic of), Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Guernsey, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kazakhstan (Republic of), Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia (Republic of), Liechtenstein (Principality of), Lithuania, Luxembourg (Grand Duchy of), Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives (Republic of), Malta, Mauritius (Republic of), Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman (Sultanate of), Ontario, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama (Republic of), Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Quebec, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Serbia (Republic of), Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, West African Monetary Union, Zambia.

IOSCO also has 20 Associate members and 65 Affiliate members. Associate members are usually supranational governmental regulators, subnational governmental regulators, IGOs and other international standard-setting bodies, as well as other governmental bodies with an appropriate interest in securities regulation. Affiliate members are self-regulatory organisations, securities exchanges, financial market infrastructures, international bodies other than governmental organisations with an appropriate interest in securities regulation, investor protection funds and compensation funds, and other bodies with an appropriate interest in securities regulation.

Relationship with non-members

IOSCO assists both members and eligible non-members to become signatories of the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Consultation and Cooperation and the Exchange of Information (MMoU). Becoming a signatory of the MMoU is a requisite for non-members seeking ordinary membership of IOSCO.

Mandate

By providing high quality technical assistance, education and training, and research to its members and other regulators, IOSCO seeks to build sound global capital markets and a robust global regulatory framework. IOSCO members have resolved to co-operate in developing, implementing and promoting adherence to internationally recognised and consistent standards of regulation, oversight and enforcement in order to protect investors, maintain fair, efficient and transparent markets, and seek to address systemic risks; to enhance investor protection and promote investor confidence in the integrity of securities markets, through strengthened information exchange and co-operation in enforcement against misconduct and in supervision of markets and market intermediaries; and to exchange information at both global and regional levels on their respective experiences in order to assist the development of markets, strengthen market infrastructure and implement appropriate regulation.